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Mrs. Allyce Watson Johnson of Dallas, Tex., Mrs. Helen White Moore of Ft. Worth, Tex., and Mrs. Beulah Ables Lewis of Atlanta, Ga., have been appointed to the staff of the Laboratory School.

Dr. Mercer Cook, professor of French, has written a new book, "Five French Negro Authors," published by Associated Publishers, Washington, D. C. Dr. Cook has been granted a leave of absence for a year to supervise an English teaching project in Haiti.

Others granted leaves of absence for advanced study are: Mrs. Virginia Lacy Jones (library school) to Univ. of Chicago; Mrs. Theresa B. Woodruff (laboratory school) to New York Univ.; Mrs. Constance C. Nabrit (President's secretary) to Columbia Univ.

Additions to the university faculty are: Dr. Alfonse Elder, for 19 years dean of N. C. College for Negroes to head department of education; Miss Jennie Pritchard, Spelman and Atlanta U. alumna, to School of Library Service faculty where new staff members are Miss Gwendolyn Smith of Thomasville, Ga., and Miss Louisa G. Smith of Orangeburg, S. C., graduates of the school. Mrs. Lyda McCree Kennedy, formerly on the university staff has succeeded Mrs. Tressa Middleton as dietitian at the university dormitories.

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HAMPTON INSTITUTE'S new president is Ralph Parkhurst Bridgman, dean of men at Brooklyn (N. Y.) College, who will take office Feb. 1, 1944. He graduated from Harvard U. in 1921, taught three years in Japan and for six years was executive director of the National Council of Parent Education. His specialty is adult education and family relationships. He has been at Brooklyn College since 1939.

Resident civilian enrollment for the 76th academic year is 788 men and women students, with a first-year class of 314. Armed services enrollment is nearly 1,000.

Projected correspondence courses in Negro History, Negro Literature, Religion and other topics, and a radio program including periodic broadcasts are announced.

Miss Irene Sanders (Music) is a new member of the music curricula committee of the Music Educators National Conference, a department of the National Education Association. A native of Charlotte, N. C., she has a diploma from the Julliard School of Music and B.S. and M.A. degrees from Columbia U.

An exhibit of paintings and drawings by art students was opened on October 6, in the young people's gallery of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City.

SPELMAN COLLEGE announces appointment of Dr. Warren Elliot Henry of Tuskegee Institute to the department of chemistry. His specialty is physical chemistry. Dr. Henry is a native of Evergreen, Ala., B.S., Tuskegee 1931; M.S., Atlanta University 1937; and Ph.D. Univ. of Chicago 1941. In April, 1937, in cooperation with John S. Williamson, he prepared a manual of the Procedures of Elementary Qualitative Chemical Analysis. Other faculty appointments are: Miss Portia Jenkins, Davidson, N. C., and Mrs. Sara Owsley Stivers of Tuskegee, Ala., to music faculty; Mrs. Margery Wheeler Brown of Atlanta, Ga., to teach painting and drawing; Dr. Norman P. Coleman, formerly president of Reed College, Portland, Ore., teaching English; and Miss Marguerite Simon of Atlanta, Ga., to teach physical education.

Spelman opened its 63rd academic year with the largest college enrollment in its history, 453. The institution's record freshmen class numbers 203.

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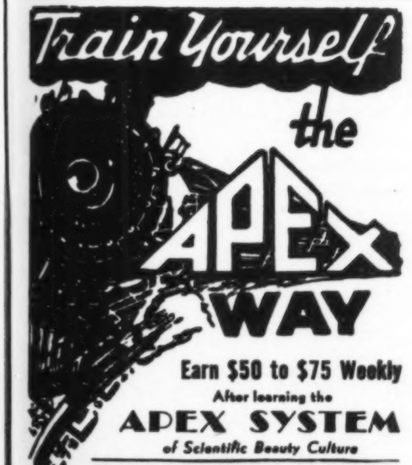

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Beatrice O. Hill of Bluefield, W. Va., and Miss Sadie J. McAllister of Montgomery, Ala. The former is an alumna of Fisk U. and Columbia U. while the latter is an alumna of Tougaloo College. Miss Hill will be House Adviser to freshmen girls and teach history. Miss McAllister will be House Adviser to Cadet Nurses.

New faculty members at MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE are: Mrs. Rebecca J. T. Clark, director of nursing education; Dr. Margaret Morgan Lawrence, chief anesthetist; Dr. W. H. Allen, instructor school of dentistry; Miss Kennetta A. Putnam (U. of Minn.) dental technologist; Miss Delores F. Moore, Chicago, assistant dietician; Mrs. Carrie L. Johnson, assistant dietician, and Mrs. Margaret Rose Campbell, assistant librarian.

Miss Addie Ben Bivens of Diboll, Texas, a student at WILEY COLLEGE won the thousand dollar scholarship award of the Elks lodge in the regional meet at Houstonas as well as the national meet at Pittsburgh, Pa. Her subject was "Negro and the Constitution."

New faculty members at ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE are T. L. Spraggins, M.A., Howard U., professor of history; Wilson P. Inborden, B.S. in C.E., Howard U., physics and mathematics; Mrs. Edith Thompson McClain, a St. Augustine's alumna, as assistant librarian.

Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of TALLADEGA COLLEGE, has become professor of Christian Ethics at the Pacific School of Religion at Berkeley, Calif.

On a loan from DILLARD UNIVERSITY, Miss Rita Miller has been appointed consultant on Negro Nurse Education in the Division of Nurse Education, U. S. Public Health Service.

Dr. Walter S. Davis on September 1, 1943, began serving as acting president of TENNESSEE STATE COLLEGE on August 27, 1943. He has been a member of the faculty for thirteen years.

(Continued on page 350)

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The Crisis was founded in 1910 and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is published monthly at 69 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is $1.50 a year or 15 cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while The Crisis uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879, and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.

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NEXT MONTH

St. Clair Drake will tell how a sensitively intelligent Negro reacts to his experiences as a neophyte seaman.

Ethel Mannin, famous English novelist and sociologist, will have an article analyzing the relation of sex to economic exploitation.

There will be an article on the Hillburn, N. Y. school case.

Dr. Howard W. Odum, Kenan professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, promises an article on race tension.

●

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Bernice Dutrieuille Shelton was a personal friend of the late Dr. Robert W. Bagnall. She lives in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Chester B. Himes has contributed stories to *Esquire*, *Bachelor* and *The Crisis*. He lives in Los Angeles, California.

George S. Schuyler is the well-known columnist. He is business manager of *The Crisis* and associate editor of the Pittsburgh *Courier*.

●

Editorials

Georgians Convict Lynchers

THE most spectacular news on the color line front during October was that of the conviction of three Georgia peace officers in connection with the lynching of Robert Hall, a Negro, last January 30. Baker County Sheriff M. Claude Screws, Special Deputy Jim Bob Kelley, and Frank Edward Jones, former Newton, Ga., policeman, were sentenced October 7 to three years imprisonment and fined $1,000 each. A jury in the U. S. district court had found them guilty of violating federal statutes guaranteeing protection to persons in custody of state officers, and conspiracy to violate the statutes.

Few statistics are available, but from the meagre researches on the subject it appears that this is the first conviction in a lynching case since 1926 when seven persons were given from four years to life, also by a Georgia court.

The action of the Georgia court is gratifying to those who have long been active against the crime of lynching. Although the trial was not in a state court and the verdict does not represent the diligent efforts of the people and the state legal machinery of Georgia to punish the crime, nevertheless, the jury was composed of white Georgia citizens. The prosecutor, while a federal office holder sworn to uphold the federal laws, was, nevertheless, a white Georgian. It is entirely possible that in his discretion he could have chosen not to press the case. That he did so, securing not only an indictment, but a conviction, indicates that progress is being made both in combatting the evil itself, and in creating a public opinion, even in Georgia, where such action could be taken.

Our Republican "Friends"

THE bill to have the Federal government aid education in the states by appropriating $300,000,000 has been killed in the Senate, not by the devilish southern Democrats, but by the Republicans, led by Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, and Senator William Langer, of North Dakota.

This bill would have helped millions of Negro and white children and thousands of Negro and white teachers in the South. Most of the southern senators were for it and would have voted for it as drawn. Senator Lister Hill, of Alabama and Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah were co-sponsors of the legislation.

The opening gun against the bill was fired by Senator Taft on October 12, who yelled that it was 'revolutionary," "unfortunate," and "unrelated to the war effort."

Taft followed up this opening statement on October 14 by deliberately dragging forth the race segregation issue, waving it in front of southern senators (and southern white voters), and charging that adoption of the bill would break down segregated schools in the South—the very kind of a speech calculated to defeat the bill. *The New York Times* for October 15 quotes Taft as saying:

"Once the Federal government goes into the question of white and colored schools, we will never stop—we will go on until we require every state to permit white and colored children to go to the same schools as we do in Ohio."

Even that speech, vicious and misleading as it was, might not have killed the bill. It remained for Senator Langer to drive the dagger home. On October 20 Mr. Langer proposed an amendment which would permit the Federal government, if the bill passed, to regulate not only the funds it sent to the states for education, *but the monies appropriated for education by the states themselves.*

This was the death blow, as the Republicans knew it would be. The amendment was passed by a vote of 40 to 37. Twenty-eight Republicans and twelve Democrats voted for the Langer amendment. They knew they were killing the bill, but they hoped to pull the wool over the eyes of colored voters by pleading that they were supporting an amendment which forbids discrimination. This talk is political trickery so transparent that Negro voters will not be fooled.

The original bill provided for distribution of federal funds between separate schools on the basis of population in each state. That section would have sent millions of dollars into southern states to benefit Negro children and Negro teachers. Most southern senators favored the bill with the provision in it. Senator W. Warren Barbour, of New Jersey, proposed an amendment to forbid discrimination in the distribution of *Federal* funds within the states, but that was not even debated. The southern senators, apparently, were willing to go along with that. But Taft and Langer, with their bugaboo of "mixed schools," killed the bill.

Once more the Republicans have demonstrated their ineptitude and stupidity in dealing with questions affecting the Negro. God knows the southern Democrats are no angels, but on this issue, for reasons of their own, they were on the Negro's side. Our "friends" have betrayed us.

Crapshooters, Jitterbugs

THE American public is getting the same old picture of the Negro through the press, but insult has been added to injury by transferring the treatment to the Negro soldier.

On October 15 *The New York Times* published a picture of American Negro soldiers in London singing as they moved down a street and doing a few jitterbug steps as they marched.

On October 17 in its rotogravure section, the New York *Daily News* published a picture of Negro soldiers in New Guinea engaged in a crap grame for the "education" of the natives.

The *Daily News,* a few days before, published a full half-page photograph of Japanese-American troops fighting on the Salerno front. In addition to that nearly all newspapers have carried two or three stories of the brave fighting of these troops, one account being of how they had rescued a group of American parachutists.

We do not decry this publicity for our fellow citizens of Japanese ancestry. They deserve every line of it. But has the daily press entered into a conspiracy to give the American public the idea that Negroes are doing nothing in this war except jitterbugging and crapshooting?

Hillburn's Glory and Shame

WHEN the State Board of Education of New York ordered the Brook school at Hillburn, N. Y., closed and the admission of its Negro pupils to the modern Main school along with the white children of the town, both the state and the valiant Negro parents of Hillburn brought a kind of glory to the little community.

Here was literally a feudal village

(*Continued on page 344*)

A Long War Will Aid the Negro

By George S. Schuyler

In this stimulating piece a veteran observer of the American racial situation advances the thesis that the vast changes induced by World War II will not leave the so-called Negro problem untouched and that the longer the war lasts, the greater will be the changes

THE widespread assumption on the part of thoughtful Negroes that a long war will benefit them is a tribute to their basic common sense. They are quite correct in feeling that a prolonged global conflict will bring them greater opportunities, more social privileges, a larger share in the affairs of state and a speedier integration into American life.

The goal of a racial minority which does not dominate the political and economic life of a nation and whose members wish to survive and improve their status *as individuals* must be its own physical elimination through complete integration: i.e., amalgamation, with the majority group. There being no linguistic, religious, cultural or biological barriers to this amalgamation, the process is inevitably speeded by any unusual pressure of external events which breaks down the psychological barriers preventing complete unity.

In the absence of any such severe external pressure in the past few decades, it is noteworthy that great strides unquestionably have been made toward the Negro's goal despite stubborn opposition. Had an atmosphere of complete hostility existed, it would have been impossible to produce 100,000 college graduates, 1,000,000 high school graduates, 770,000 home owners, 880,000 farm owners, nearly a million organized workers, scores of thousands of civil service employees, the best health of any similarly circumstanced minority, a degree of admixture where eighty per cent of the "Negroes" possess white ancestry, and a reduction of illiteracy from 90 per cent to less than 10 per cent in less than a century.

It is damnable that nearly 4,000 Negro men and women have been lynched since 1886, but the astonishing thing is that *only* 4,000 such mob murders have been recorded! Contrasted with the wholesale butchery of "Communists" by the noble mercenaries of Chiang Kai Shek, the sad fate of millions of "kulaks" under the benign rule of Uncle Joe Stalin, the murder of millions of Jews by Hitler's "supermen," the extermination of nearly a million Armenians by the Terrible Turks, the white terror of Franco-British imperialists in Africa and Southern Asia, and the nameless atrocities perpetrated by the Belgians in the Congo, the treatment of the Negro in America does not appear unduly unfriendly.

This is not to condone the vicious and senseless color line with its myriad insults, tortures, injustices and frustrations, but merely to point out that there are *degrees* of hostility and oppression, and that white American hostility toward Negroes has never been insurmountably great and must be lessening.

Society Is Conservative

Man being a creature of habit, and the nation being an aggregation of men, society naturally tends to be conservative. Most men do as they do because it is "the thing to do." They regard as "right" whatever is traditional. They are afraid, with good reason, to flout the totems and taboos even when many regard them as foolish and outmoded, and privately ignore them.

As Bernard Shaw has said, "Cowardice is the foundation of civilization." Interracially there are two Americas: the public and the private. Publicly there are about 15,000 "mixed" couples but privately there are 1,000,000 "mixed" romances. Publicly the races (?) are socially segregated, but privately there is much friendly and intimate association between individuals even in remote southern regions where it is supposed to be repugnant. It would be difficult to find any appreciable number of Americans not possessing friends of the opposite color. These millions of tolerant Americans only await an opportunity to openly smash totems and flout taboos, and when a major upheaval comes along they always take full advantage of it. Our history is replete with such instances.

Upheavals too Brief

The historians, those chroniclers of catastrophe and grief, will tell you of the instances of terrorism visited upon the hapless Negro following the Civil War and the First World War, but say little or nothing about the widespread acquiescence of most whites in the new order of things, which attitude aroused the minority of racial chauvinists to perpetrate these crimes. It is unlikely, for example, that there would have been anti-intermarriage laws if men and women of divergent colors had not been attracted to the altar. The trouble is that these past social upheavals were not severe enough and did not last long enough to liquidate racial inhibitions, destroy the trenches of tradition and bring about a complete reorganization of American life. It is true that following the First World War there were a dozen or more race riots, but it is even more true that no previous period saw such a tremendous betterment of the Negro's status.

Today the nation is engaged in a war which before our eyes is compelling changes in our modes and customs destined to alter very greatly our national life—if the war lasts long enough. Modern war is total war. No longer is war waged in the medieval manner. It is not merely a contest between rival armies and navies, but a struggle between rival technologies: i.e., between the rival industries of rival peoples, and the physical resources necessary to feed and maintain those industries. It calls for total mobilization and the longer the war lasts the more habituated the nation becomes to a totalitarian economy.

The recent depression was a minor revolution in American life, and millions of Americans were ready for a planned economy to assure a larger measure of economic security. But intrenched plutocracy, served by its political gendarmerie, betrayed the promise of the Abundant Life. Even then the measures inaugurated out of necessity by a frightened ruling class boosted labor union membership from four to eleven million (including almost a million Negroes) expanded federally-financed housing alike for colored and white workers, established the principle of equal pay for both "races" on relief and relief work, and otherwise tended to break down tradition.

Progress Accelerated

Since the government began planning for total war in 1940, and notably since Pearl Harbor, the pace of the process started earlier to arrest national eco-

Democracy in New Zealand—A Party for Servicemen Without the Color Line

nomic indigestion has been tremendously accelerated. In the first place the process of integration of Negroes into industry and commerce has been markedly quickened by force of necessity, and the principle of equal pay regardless of color has been established and generally observed. Noticeable has been the promotion and upgrading of Negro workers in numerous war plants. The longer the war lasts, the swifter will be the trend, first in arithmetical and finally in geometical progression, because the nation will be increasingly confronted with the alternatives of racial integration for unity and increased productivity, or continued disunity and defeat. The more Americans of all colors become habituated to working side by side in the battle of production, the less will remain of the inhibitions hampering Negro progress.

In the second place, the process of integration of Negroes into the armed services and merchant marine has been going forward with revolutionary speed. It will go faster the longer the war continues. Where there were Negroes serving only in the infantry, cavalry, quartermaster corps and medical corps in 1940, they are now to be found in all branches of the Army. Where Negroes served only as messmen in the Navy at that time, they are now gradually moving into all grades, and the longer the war lasts the more intrenched will they become. Where in 1940 there were no Negroes in the Army air corps, there are today all sorts of mechanics and numerous fighter pilots, with navigators, bombardiers and bomber pilots in training with white comrades. Where in 1917-18 colored officers were trained separately, they are now trained and quartered with white candidates. There is still reluctance to use Negro combat troops at the front but that will come in time—if the war lasts long enough.

Every Man Needed

Although the United States has been in the shooting war for less than two years, the conflict is nowhere near its end, and some authorities believe that New Year's Day, 1949, will still find hostilities continuing. If the above changes in the Negro's industrial and military status have occurred in the two preliminary years of America's war participation, is it not logical to suppose that there will be far more changes in the direction of full integration before 1949 rolls around?

Already the manpower shortage is acute in agriculture, industry and the armed services. Tradition is taking and will continue to take a severe beating in the face of the imperative necessity of utilizing every arm and skill where it can best serve. There will certainly be less and less disposition to quibble over the color line when the nation is trying to fight a 500,000,000-man war with 135,000,000 population, and has yet to deal the enemy a mortal blow.

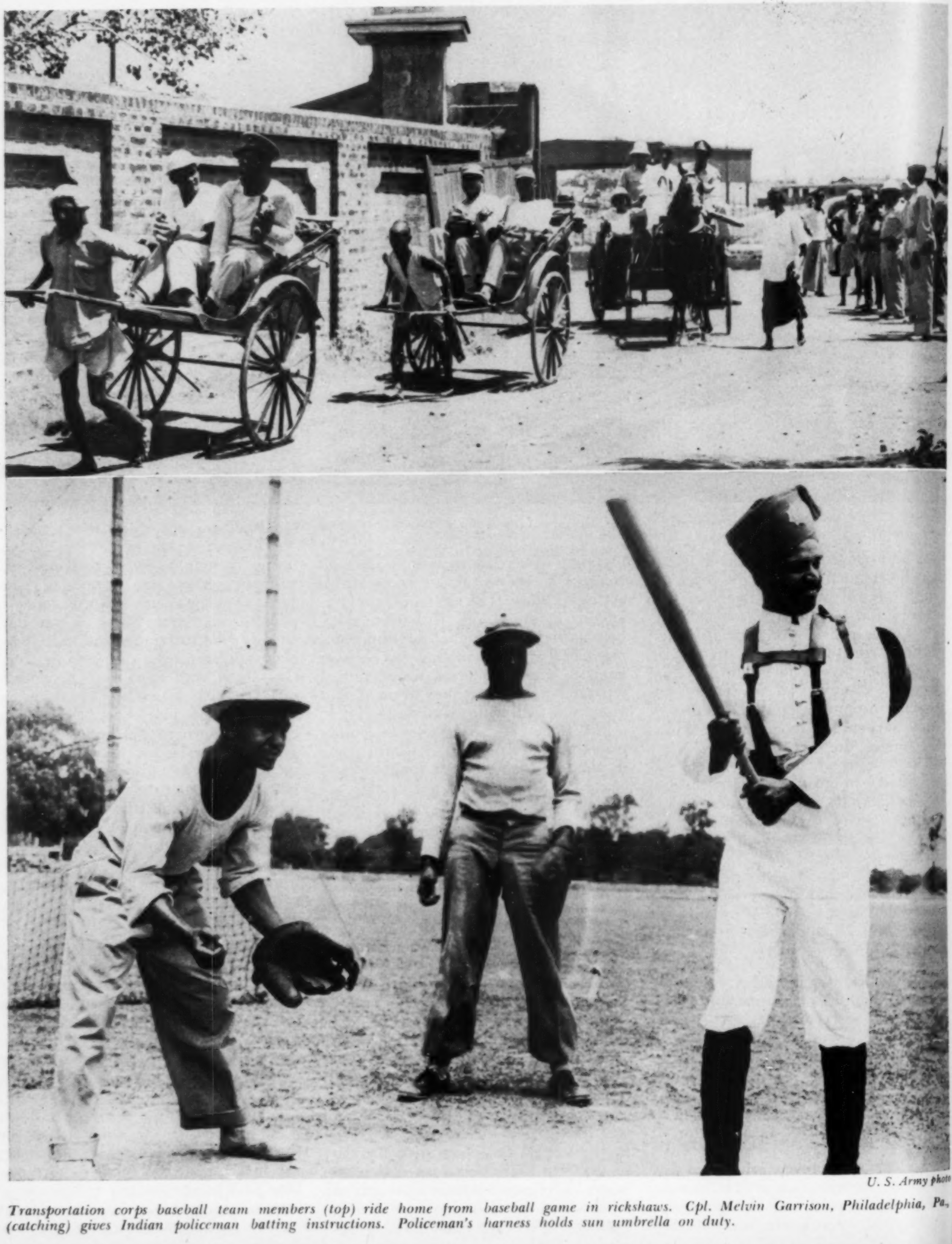
Before five more years of war have passed, color discrimination in industry may well have been cast into the trash can, along with memories of two-inch steaks. With mounting casualties and war weariness, there will be a gradual breaking down of jim crowism in the armed services as the need for replacements grows. The greater the need, the weaker the opposition. There will certainly be less opposition to fighting and sleeping beside a brown comrade from Birmingham, Baton Rouge, or Boston than to slaving under a prison guard from Breslau, Berlin or Bangkok.

Will Improve Race Morale

Not only will a long war develop a new white outlook but a new black outlook as well. The increasingly widespread utilization of Negroes in industry, commerce and the armed services will demonstrate as nothing else could the capacity of colored Americans to measure up to the highest standards. Millions of colored citizens are getting and will get industrial training which will prepare them for a better status in the post-war world—training which few got in the nineteen months of World War I. The increasingly complex character of modern war necessitates train-

(Continued on page 344)

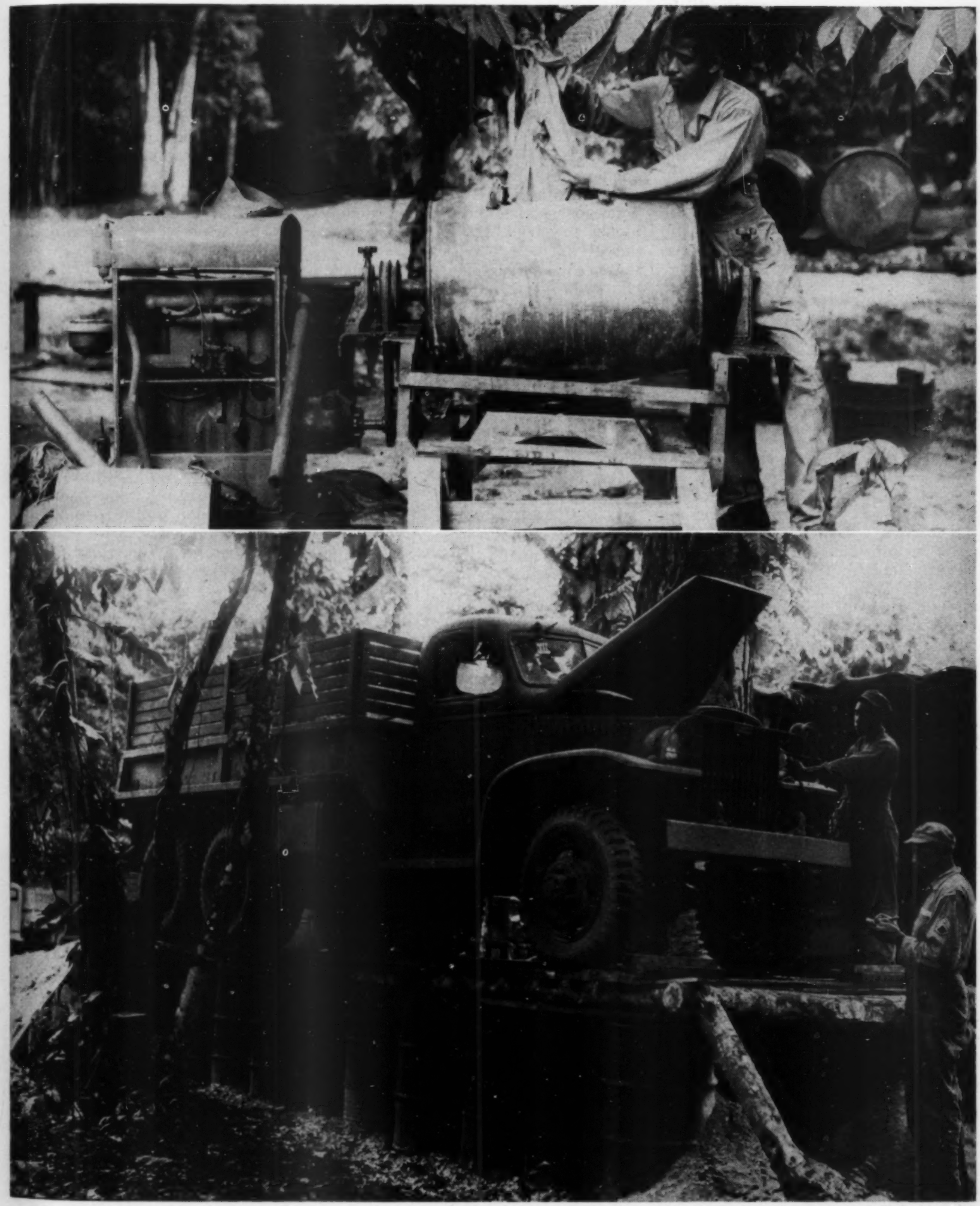
Our Soldiers in India . . .



U. S. Army photo

Transportation corps baseball team members (top) ride home from baseball game in rickshaws. Cpl. Melvin Garrison, Philadelphia, Pa., (catching) gives Indian policeman batting instructions. Policeman's harness holds sun umbrella on duty.

. . . And in Guadalcanal



U. S. Army photo

Top: Pvt. Harry S. McClurkin, Indiana, Pa., inspects home-made power laundry built by our boys in Guadalcanal jungle. Bottom: A few logs and empty gas drums were all our men needed to build a grease rack in Guadalcanal. Left is Technician 5th grade Hester Bryant, Ocilla, Ga., right, S/Sgt. Thomas Bell, Philadelphia, Pa.

All He Needs Is Feet

By Chester B. Himes

WARD was walking down the sidewalk in Rome, Georgia, when he came to a white woman and two white men; so he stepped off the sidewalk to let them pass.

But the white man bumped into him anyway, and then turned and said, "What's the matter with you nigger, you want all the street?"

"Now, look, white folks—" Ward began, but the white man pushed him: "Go on, beat it, nigger, 'fore you get in trouble."

"All right, Mr. Hitler," Ward mumbled and started off, but the white man wheeled and grabbed him and spun him about: "What was that last crack, nigger?"

"I din say nothing," Ward replied. "Just cussin' old Hitler."

"You're a damn lie!" the white man snarled. "You called me, Hitler, and I'll not take that from anybody!"

So he hit Ward on the side of the head. Ward hit the white man back. The other white man ran up, and Ward drew his knife. The woman screamed, and Ward cut the white man on the arm. The other white man grabbed him from behind and Ward doubled forward and wheeled, swinging him off. The first white man kicked Ward in the stomach and ward stabbed him in the neck. The woman kept screaming until some other white people came running and overpowered Ward.

A policeman came up finally, but by then the mob was too big to handle, so he did the best he could. He said, "Don't lynch him here, take him out in the country."

But the people didn't want to lynch him. He hadn't cut the man so bad, so all they wanted to do was teach him a lesson. A man with a *C* card furnished some gasoline and they soaked his feet, tied his arms behind him, set his feet on fire, and turned him aloose. He ran through the streets with his feet flaming until his shoes had burned off and his feet had swelled twice their normal size with black blisters; then he found an ice wagon and crawled in it and stuck his feet on the ice and fainted.

All up and down the street, the people laughed.

Two weeks later a doctor came out to the city jail where Ward was serving ninety days for assault with a deadly weapon—a very lenient sentence, the judge had declared—and cut off both his feet.

Ward had a brother in the navy and one in the army and a brother-in-law working in a defense plant in Chicago. They got together and sent him enough money to go to Chicago when he got out of jail.

When his ninety days were up, some church people gave him some crutches, and when he head learned how to use them a little, he caught the train and left. In Chicago, his sister gave him enough money to buy some leather knee pads and he got a job shining shoes and was doing all right.

He bought three $25 war bonds and was saving up money to buy a fourth.

The picture, *Bataan*, was showing in a downtown theatre that week, so one night he took off early and went down to see it. He had heard them talking about this colored man, Mr. Spencer, playing the part of a soldier, and he wanted to see it for himself.

He sat next to the aisle so as not to disturb anybody passing over them, and shoved his crutches underneath his seat. It was a good picture, and he enjoyed it. Just shows what a colored man can do if he tries hard enough, he thought. Now there's that Mr. Spencer, actin' like a sho-nuff soldier, just like the white men in the picture.

But when the picture came to an end, a big, beautiful American flag appeared on the screen, and the stirring strains of the National Anthem were heard. The audience rose rapidly to their feet and applauded.

Ward did not arise.

A big, burly white man, standing behind him, reached down and thumped him on the head. "Stand up, fellow," he growled. "What's the matter with you? Don't you know the National Anthem when you hear it,"

"I can't stand up," Ward replied.

"Why can't you?" the white man snarled.

"I ain't got no feet," Ward told him.

For an instant the white man stood there in a sort of frustrated fury; and then he drew back and hit Ward on the side of the head. Ward fell forward, down between the rows of seats; and the white man turned and ran up the aisle toward the exit.

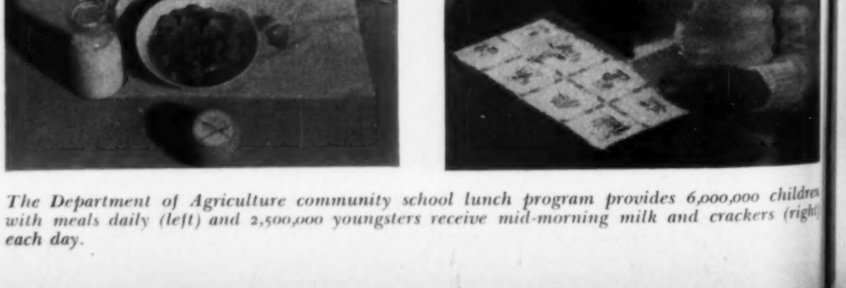
A policeman, who had been standing in the foyer, and had witnessed the incident, grabbed the white man as he came out of the aisle.

"You're under arrest," he said. "What's the trouble, anyway?"

"I just couldn't help it," the white man blubbered, tears running down his cheeks. "I doan understand you people in Chicago; I'm from Arkansas, myself. I just couldn't stand seein' that nigger sitting there while they played the National Anthem—even if he din have no feet!"

County Agents Mobilize

Negro county agents are mobilizing colored farmers for an all-out war against rats and mice which are sabotaging the war effort to the tune of three percent of the Nation's total farm production. It is estimated that rats destroy as much food per year as 200,000 farmers can produce.



The Department of Agriculture community school lunch program provides 6,000,000 children with meals daily (left) and 2,500,000 youngsters receive mid-morning milk and crackers (right) each day.

Politicians Win, Education Loses

The race issue was raised unnecessarily by two Senate Republicans to speed the killing of the bill to permit the Federal government to appropriate money to aid education in the "poor states" where most Negroes live

HIDING behind an amendment whose wording gave the impression "discrimination" was being fought and Negroes were being "protected," enemies of the Federal aid to education bill (S. 637) killed the measure October 20 by sending it back to the senate committee on Education and Labor where it will rest, perhaps, until the Congress session is ended.

The bill would have appropriated $300,000,000 from the Federal treasury to aid the states provide better education, and a goodly share of the money would have gone to southern states.

Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican of Ohio, led the fight on the bill and on October 14 waved a red flag in front of southern senators by a speech in which he asserted that if the bill passed, the Federal government eventually would abolish segregation in the schools of the South.

Senator Taft said that while in his own state white and Negro children go to the same schools, southern senators were committed to segregation. He called attention to a provision of the bill requiring that Negro education share in the proposed allotments on the basis of the percentage of Negro population in each state

"Once the Federal government goes into the question of white and colored schools," he told the Senate, "we will never stop—we will go on until we require every state to permit white and colored children to go to the same schools as we do in Ohio."

Langer Deals Death Blow

The bill was actually killed, however, by Senator William Langer, Republican of North Dakota, when he proposed an amendment designed to bar discrimination in the handling not only of the Federal money sent into the states, but in the handling of the regular state moneys for education. Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah, cosponsor of the bill, charged on the Senate floor that those who voted for the Langer amendment knew it was unconstitutional, but simply wanted to kill the bill itself.

Senator Langer's amendment reads as follows:

> "Provided, That there shall be no discrimination in the administration of the benefits and appropriations made under the respective provisions of this act, or in the State funds supplemented thereby on account of race, creed, or color."

The senators who voted for the Langer amendment (28 Republicans and 12 Democrats) are, with one or two exceptions, known opponents of the bill who wanted it killed and who seized upon the "no discrimination" clause as a smokescreen for their action.

The NAACP wired Senators Langer and W. Warren Barbour, Republican of New Jersey, that their "well-intentioned" amendment would not add strength to the bill, since the amount of money Negroes would receive in states having separate schools was protected by Section 13, sub-section (d) which reads as follows:

"A just and equitable apportionment, allotment, or distribution of the funds provided under this Act for the benefit of a minority racial group in a State which maintains by law separate educational facilities for such minority racial group, means any plan of apportionment, allotment, or distribution which results in the expenditure, for the benefit of such minority racial group, of a proportion of said funds not less than the proportion that each such minority racial group in such State bears to the total population of that State."

The NAACP wire, to Senator Thomas of Utah, signed by Walter White:

"We have just sent the following telegram to Senators W. Warren Barbour and William Langer. "Your proposed and well-intended antidiscrimination amendment to S. 637 adds nothing to protection against discrimination already appearing in sections 6f and 13c and 13d of the bill now before the Senate. Therefore your amendment would not strengthen the bill. It might lead to misunderstanding, jeopardizing the passage of bill and inviting the introduction of partisan, political considerations into this vital legislation. For these reasons the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urges that you not introduce your proposed amendment. We urge passage of S. 637 in its present form."

Section 6, sub-section (f) was cited as a safeguard, reading as follows:

"(f) in States where separate public schools are maintained for separate races, provide for a just and equitable apportionment of such funds for the benefit of public schools maintained for minority races, without reduction of the proportion of State and local moneys expended for educational purposes during the fiscal year ended in 1942 for public schools for minority races. . . ."

Miss Mary L. Williams, president of the American Teachers Association, composed of colored teachers, also

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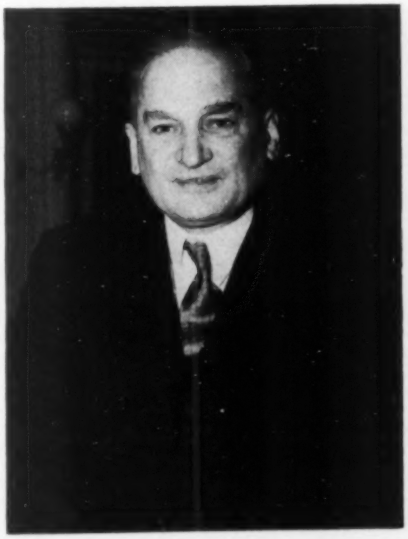

Senator Langer

Acme

Senator Taft

They killed S. 637

Robert Wellington Bagnall

By Bernice Dutrieuille Shelton

A personal friend of the late Dr. Bagnall, for 12 years Director of Branches for the NAACP, appraises his dynamic leadership as minister and church organizer, as well as his family life, during his later years in Philadelphia

The Late R. W. Bagnall

WHEN the Rev. Dr. Robert Wellington Bagnall came to Philadelphia to assume his duties as rector of old St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, it was this city's gain—one of its richest in years. But to those who had known Dr. Bagnall in his earlier years his entrance into strictly religious work in the city was like caging the lion and then throwing away the key.

Frankly, this was the way it impressed many of us at the time. And quite obviously this is what happened. True, he lost none of his effectiveness within the scope of his work, and his record for the succeeding ten years bears this out. Yet much of the old roar had gone. His deep, rich, stentorian cadences could no longer reach his former jammed-packed auditoriums. He now had to content himself with his smaller audiences of several hundreds, and they were incapable of doing aught but what he directed. Yet, though his activities were confined to a smaller and more particularized circle in the East, he was still reaching outward toward a vast multitude.

Preaching the Word of God in a particular sect, *ipso facto* placed limitations upon him as a man, a thinker, and a leader who had once been accustomed to swaying the general masses. As a mass leader he had been fighting for his fellowman's Constitutional and God-given rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness on this earth in a nation established for this specific and avowed purpose. As Robert W. Bagnall of NAACP-fame, he was fighting the fight of the black man—for him and with him. But now as an Episcopal clergyman, he was fighting the fight of the Episcopalian for his soul.

It was this call of the cloth, which he regarded as more insistent, that he heeded when he became the able rector for an old and historic church in the city of Philadelphia.

What were his personal and private opinions of the task he had undertaken no one, I doubt, knew outside of his own wife. And she was really his closest companion. He loved the work; that was evident. He had given the last full measure of both strength and devotion to the biulding up of a parish that had well-nigh reached the point of stagnation, save for the faithfulness of a few "reliables."

One thing was certain and very clear in his mind when he first looked things over, the job of re-kindling the zeal of the "old-timers" was not going to be an easy one. And it has often been our secret wonder if one of the mental reservations made by him was not to the effect that Philadelphians were, by and large, a much too satisfied people.

Private Life Ideal

We never had any such cause for wonder where his wife, the colorfully dynamic, and brilliant Lilian Anderson Bagnall was concerned. For no more forthright or outspoken helpmeet of a cleric ever lived in this or any other city than this former Baltimorean. Nor would any picture of the Rev. Dr. Bagnall himself be complete without a sketch of his able and loving helpmate.

They worked together as few would suspect who did not know them. They had those most enviable fireside and radio-side chats, discussions, and even "two-somes" at cards that many a couple seen more often in public together would have given an eye or arm to boast of. The Rev. Dr. Bagnall and Mrs. Bagnall had achieved through thirty-seven years of marriage that perfect fusing of personalities, that blending of spiritual qualities, which produced an understanding between them which is in itself a definition of Marriage. Yet, paradoxically, they managed to retain enough of their own respective individualities to at times appear almost separate entities.

Husband and Wife Build Church

Together these two built the new St. Thomas Church in West Philadelphia. Together they helped the congregation liquidate a $35,000 debt on the old building which had stood on the books for twenty years prior to Dr. Bagnall's advent. Together they established a reserve fund for the new church through the sale of the former site. Together the Rev. Dr. Bagnall and Mrs. Bagnall organized the congregation; yes, they even wrote sermons together: he outlined them and she would fill them in. We personally know this to be true. They set in motion a new current of thought among their own people by putting their theories of growth and expansion and "Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself" into actual practice. The net result was not merely the fact that the active membership of his church increased from 287 to 1,056 in those intervening ten years, but that it elicited from a white clergyman of his own denomination the praise that the Rev. Dr. Bagnall was "the outstanding member in the Episcopal Clergy in the State."

Dr. Bagnall was a man who knew himself, and therefore he knew men. He understood them as few men are gifted to do. He taught them and counselled them. His pupils and colleagues alike could approach him, as could, and did, the members of his church. He was in all truth a "fort of knowledge," a reservoir of wisdom, and the embodiment of kindliness. He brought to Philadelphians a breadth of mind few could comprehend, and therefore they may be pardoned if they did not always appreciate it. That was their loss, however, not his.

Philadelphia has indeed sustained a

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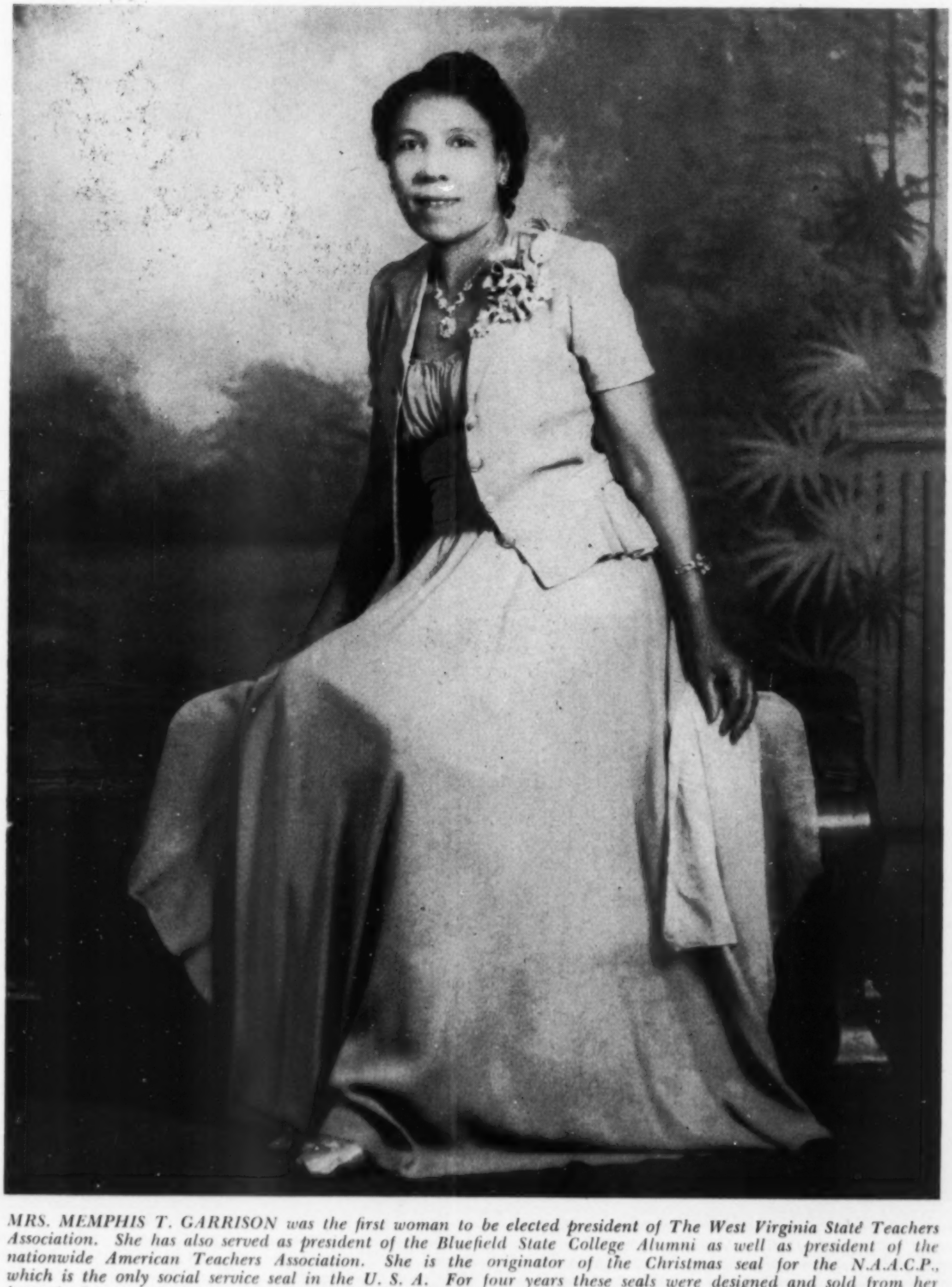
First Ladies of Colored America—No. 14



MRS. MEMPHIS T. GARRISON was the first woman to be elected president of The West Virginia State Teachers Association. She has also served as president of the Bluefield State College Alumni as well as president of the nationwide American Teachers Association. She is the originator of the Christmas seal for the N.A.A.C.P., which is the only social service seal in the U. S. A. For four years these seals were designed and sold from her home in Gary. In 1929 she was awarded the fifth Madam Walker Gold Medal for her outstanding services to the Negro through the N. A. A. C. P. Locally she is a member of the Ma-So-Lit Club, the County Council of Girl Scouts of America, and an ardent sponsor of welfare and recreational activities. During the 1932 and 1936 campaigns she took an active part as head of the Woman's Division of the State and as a member of the National Planning Board of the Republican Party. Mrs. Garrison is an honor graduate of Bluefield State College with a B.S. degree in Elementary Education and is at present pursuing graduate work at the Ohio State University.

MRS. BERTHA LABRANCHE JOHNSON is a native Mississippian educated in the public schools of that State and at Tuskegee Institute under the late Booker T. Washington. She is co-founder, with her husband, J. E. Johnson, of the Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute, Prentiss, Miss., and also assisted him in establishing the Oak Park Vocational School at Laurel, Miss. In addition to her school work Mrs. Johnson has been active for twenty-five years in local, state, and national federated club work. For six years she was president of the Mississippi Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and for twenty years was chairman of the Legislative Committee which led the campaign for the Mississippi Delinquent Home for Negro Youth. Mrs. Johnson served for four years as statistician of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and headed its Business Department for an equal number of years. The most signal honor that has come to Mrs. Johnson was her election in July 1940 to the presidency of the Southeastern Regional Federation. Mrs. Johnson has an honorary Master of Science degree from Tuskegee Institute and is a member of the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, the Church of Christ, and the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

MISS HATTIE McDANIEL, the first Negro to receive an Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences Award, was born in Wichita, Kansas. While still a child, her parents moved to Denver, Col. Though her father was a Baptist minister and her mother a choir singer, Miss McDaniel's leanings were toward the stage. She first appeared in road shows for the Shrine and Elks circuits; in 1924 she was on the Pantages circuit; for three years she headlined her own shows at the Suburban Inn; and in 1931 she went to Hollywood. She was chosen to play in "Judge Priest" with Will Rogers; as Queenie opposite Paul Robeson; in "The Little Colonel" with Shirley Temple; in "Valiant is the Word for Carrie" and on down to her triumph as the lovable Mammy in "Gone With the Wind." Since then Miss McDaniel has appeared in seven major pictures and on the Eddie Cantor and Rudy Vallee air shows. She was given a Certificate of Merit by the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race in America, and Governor Carr of Colorado presented her with a Declaration of Appreciation from the state of Colorado. Miss McDaniel is married to James Lloyd Crawford. Miss McDaniel has been a tireless worker with the American Red Cross and the American Women's Voluntary Services. She has lectured widely at churches, clubs and schools.

MRS. MARY J. McCROREY is a civic leader of national prominence, and has served with distinction on such bodies as the National Council of Negro Women, the American Teachers Association, the Catawbre Synodical of National Foreign Missions, at the White House Conference on housing called by Ex-President Hoover as well as many of the conferences held at the White House by Mrs. Roosevelt. Mrs. McCrorey is a graduate of Atlanta University and has studied at Harvard and the University of Chicago. She is the holder of an honorary Doctor of Pedagogy degree from Benedict College. Mrs. McCrorey has also represented the work of the Presbyterian Church throughout the U. S. A. and abroad and was a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Conference held in Belfast Ireland. Mrs. McCrorey is the wife of President H. L. McCrorey of Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C. She was formerly Associate Principal of Haines Institute, Augusta, Ga., and at present is Counselor of Women in Johnson C. Smith University. Mrs. McCrorey is a member of the Lamdba Kappa Mu Sorority.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

Alaska Concentration Camp? An unidentified Negro soldier recently returned to the states from Alaska is alleged to have told his relatives: "So far as treatment is concerned, I would rather be in Georgia than Alaska." Reason for his bitterness, it is reported, is the treatment Negro soldiers are receiving in Alaska. It is alleged that Negro troops are confined to camp and that they have been denied passes to visit some Alaskan cities. It is asserted that this condition has extended far beyond any quarantine period and is an established practice. Negro soldiers, it is also reported, are segregated, even within the Army camps, into a theatre "for colored" and are refused service at post exchanges except one designated "for colored."

As a result of these reports, the NAACP, in a letter to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, has asked that the War Department investigate the treatment of Negro troops stationed in Alaska.

Chicken Coop Case Conviction: E. O. Mastin, in whose barn near Quakertown, Pa., two migrant workers were burned to death August 17, has been convicted before a jury of involuntary manslaughter. Mastin has filed an appeal and is now out on bail.

Important among the witnesses of the death of the two workers, Willie Cooper and Mrs. Odell May, were the impoverished farmhands whom Mastin had imported from Florida to harvest tomatoes. After the tomato season ended many of theses people moved away in order to continue making a living. A coroner's jury at Quakertown on August 27 had held Mastin responsible for the deaths of the two workers who were trapped in noonday fire in a crowded barn that provided living quarters for several families on the farm. This barn had only one exit.

Investigation of the case by John Grantham, president of the Lehigh Valley NAACP branch, disclosed that the workers on the Mastin farm lived almost in a state of peonage. Although dissatisfied with their living conditions, the workers claimed they remained because they could not earn enough money to leave. Most of the workers were from Florida brought in to gather tomatoes which are sold to the government through the Campbell Soup Company. The NAACP investigation revealed that the majority of the workers and their families were housed in tiny chicken coops, filthy and unfit for human habitation.

When Vice President Henry A. Wallace delivered his Detroit, Mich., speech in July, one of the speakers on the program was Dr. J. J. McClendon, president of the Detroit NAACP (extreme left). Others in the picture, left to right: R. J. Thomas, international president UAW-CIO, Vice President Wallace, and Frank Winn.

NAACP Never Boycotted AFL: Roy Wilkins, assistant executive secretary of the NAACP, challenged in a letter William Green's attack on the NAACP as being anti-AFL. Green is reported to have charged at the AFL convention in Boston that the NAACP "boycotted" AFL attempts to organize Negroes. "The NAACP stands ready to cooperate fully with any labor union which admits Negro workers without segregation or discrimination," wrote Mr. Wilkins.

Baltimore Negroes Vote: Under the slogan a "Voteless People is a Hopeless People" the Baltimore NAACP branch continues its drive to register 1,000 persons each month on the books of the Court House. Every Thursday between 1 and 2 p.m. representatives of the Baltimore NAACP escort to the Court House all persons who desire to become qualified voters and citizens of Maryland.

Levy Case: In a letter to President Roosevelt on October 15 NAACP assistant executive secretary, Roy Wilkins, asked the president to examine the record of the Levy court martial carefully in order to determine if it is a proper case for the exercise of the pardoning power. This request was predicated upon the assumption that Alton Levy did not receive a fair trial and that there was not sufficient evidence upon which to predicate a finding of guilt.

Federal Legislation: The NAACP, and especially its Washington bureau, continues to write senators in an attempt to get the anti-poll tax bill (H.R. 7) out of committee and on to the floor. Senators are being urged to vote for the bill, or in the event of a filibuster, to vote for cloture. Hearing was scheduled to be held October 25.

White on Pacific Coast: Executive secretary Walter White spent October 1-15 on a Pacific coast junket. October

1-3 he attended the Writers' Congress in Hollywood, Cal. Mr. White asked the writers to abandon their stereotyped treatment of Negro material. October 9 Mr. White conferred with film producers to get them to help stamp out distorted representations of the Negro in Hollywood productions. He addressed the Los Angeles branch, October 10; the Alameda County branch, October 11; the San Francisco branch, October 12. October 13-15 Mr. White spent in Portland, Oregon, in conferences with Kaiser shipyard officials and a committee of Negro workers in the yard on resistance to the jim crow auxiliary of the Boilermakers union.

The U. S. Supreme Court on October 18 denied the NAACP petition for a rehearing of the case of Edgar Flowers of Florida. Flowers was arrested in March, 1942, and sentenced to death for the crime of rape allegedly committed upon a white woman in November, 1941.

Zarro

Hattie McDaniel (center) of the Hollywood Victory Committee led a caravan of entertainers to Minter field near Bakersfield, Cal. Shown with her are Thomas Griffith, Jr. (right), president of the Los Angeles NAACP and Ben Carter. They are helping Miss McDaniel carry NAACP membership cards to those boys at the field who joined the Association before entering the service.

Branch News

Alabama: The Mobile branch held a special meeting September 26 at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church to discuss problems of importance to the local citizenry. Music was directed by Prof. W. D. Robbins.

California: The Monrovia branch held its regular meeting September 10 in the Bethel M. E. Church.

The Los Angeles Youth branch featured a jamboree September 3 at the Alpha Bowling Social Club as the first of a series of dances held on September 6, 11, 25, and October 2. The King Cole Trio was featured September 6.

City Council of San Jose voted to send a representative to attend the meeting of the San Jose branch held at the First Congregational Church September 12.

Assemblyman Augustus F. Hawkins, only Negro member of the California legislature, addressing the Santa Clara County branch, asked that a local interracial committee to include all racial minorities be formed to operate under the auspices of the city council. Mr. Hawkins commented upon the Detroit, Los Angeles, and Harlem riots and complimented Mayor LaGuardia and Negro leaders for their sane handling of the Harlem trouble. He also pointed out that as assemblyman he had introduced an anti-discriminatory bill prohibiting discrimination in public employment and war-contract work. His bill was defeated by two votes. Mrs. Amelia McBride, president of the Santa Clara County branch, presided.

Connecticut: The Greenwich branch held a membership drive meeting October 12 in the Crispus Attucks Center.

A mass meeting for membership was held by the Waterbury branch at the Pearl St. Neighborhood House October 10. Assistant Secretary Roy Wilkins spoke and Vice-President Lacey Maness presided.

The Bridgeport branch sponsored a Nurses Rally September 14 with Mrs. Mabel Staupers, R. N., as principal speaker. Invitations were sent to the mayor, Dr. Carter Marshall, and other members of the recently appointed interracial committee.

Mayor O'Connor appointed Dr. Allen F. Jackson, president of the Hartford branch, a member of the recently authorized 15-man interracial committee.

District of Columbia: An October membership meeting addressed by assistant secretary Roy Wilkins was held in the Plymouth Congregational Church.

Illinois: Former president A. C. MacNeal of the Chicago branch has been appointed full time manager of the South Side branch of the OPA rent control office.

At the request of the Chicago branch and other Negro organizations the OPA held a meeting with Negro representatives to protest against ceiling violations. Charges of "gouging" by landlords and retailers and demands for stricter OPA enforcements and larger Negro representation on ration boards and price panels were voiced at the meeting. As result of a price survey undertaken by the NAACP research committee investigating prices of 32 foods in shops in the Englewood, Kenwood, and Grand Blvd. district, it was found that Negroes are paying three cents more for each dollar's worth of food they buy and 25 per cent more rent than white persons in comparable neighborhoods.

Indiana: A meeting of the South Bend branch was held in the Hering House September 14.

Maryland: Judge Hastie spoke at a mass meeting and membership Campaign of the Annapolis branch October 10.

Massachusetts: The New Bedford branch received seven new members at its first meeting of the season held in the West End Servicemen's Center. Dr. J. Tunstall Parham presided and Mrs. Julia James, membership chairman, introduced the new members. At its next meeting the branch plans to discuss "The Negro in Post War Plans, National, State and Local."

Michigan: Since Mayor Jeffries of Detroit has called the report of the Fact Finding Commission "a very good report," Dr. James H. McClendon, president of the Detroit branch, declared he is "through debating the riot issues" publicly. "I feel now," Dr. McClendon said, "that all of us citizens, city officials and law enforcement agencies should lend our efforts toward correctional measures so this disgraceful thing should not happen again."

Dr. McClendon asked in a letter to Gov. Kelly that a Negro be appointed to the circuit court bench vacated by Harry B. Keidan.

Minnesota: Members of the St. Paul branch in a telegram to President Roosevelt asked for reversal of the conviction of Sgt. Alton Levy of the Army Air base at Lincoln, Neb.

Missouri: Sidney R. Redmond, president of the St. Louis branch and delegate from the 11th District to the 1940 Republican National Convention, said he prefers Willkie for the Republican presidential nominee next year. "The vast majority of Negroes in St. Louis who have expressed an opinion to me on the presidency are strongly in favor of Mr. Willkie," Redmond added.

New Hampshire: Julian B. Steele, president of the Boston branch, addressed the 13th annual field meeting of the Department of Women's Work of the New Hampshire Congregational-Christian Conference in Milford in September.

New Jersey: The late Dr. George E. Morris of Camden, pastor emeritus of the Kaighn Avenue Baptist church, was a life long friend of the NAACP, and the Camden branch considered his church as its prime meeting house.

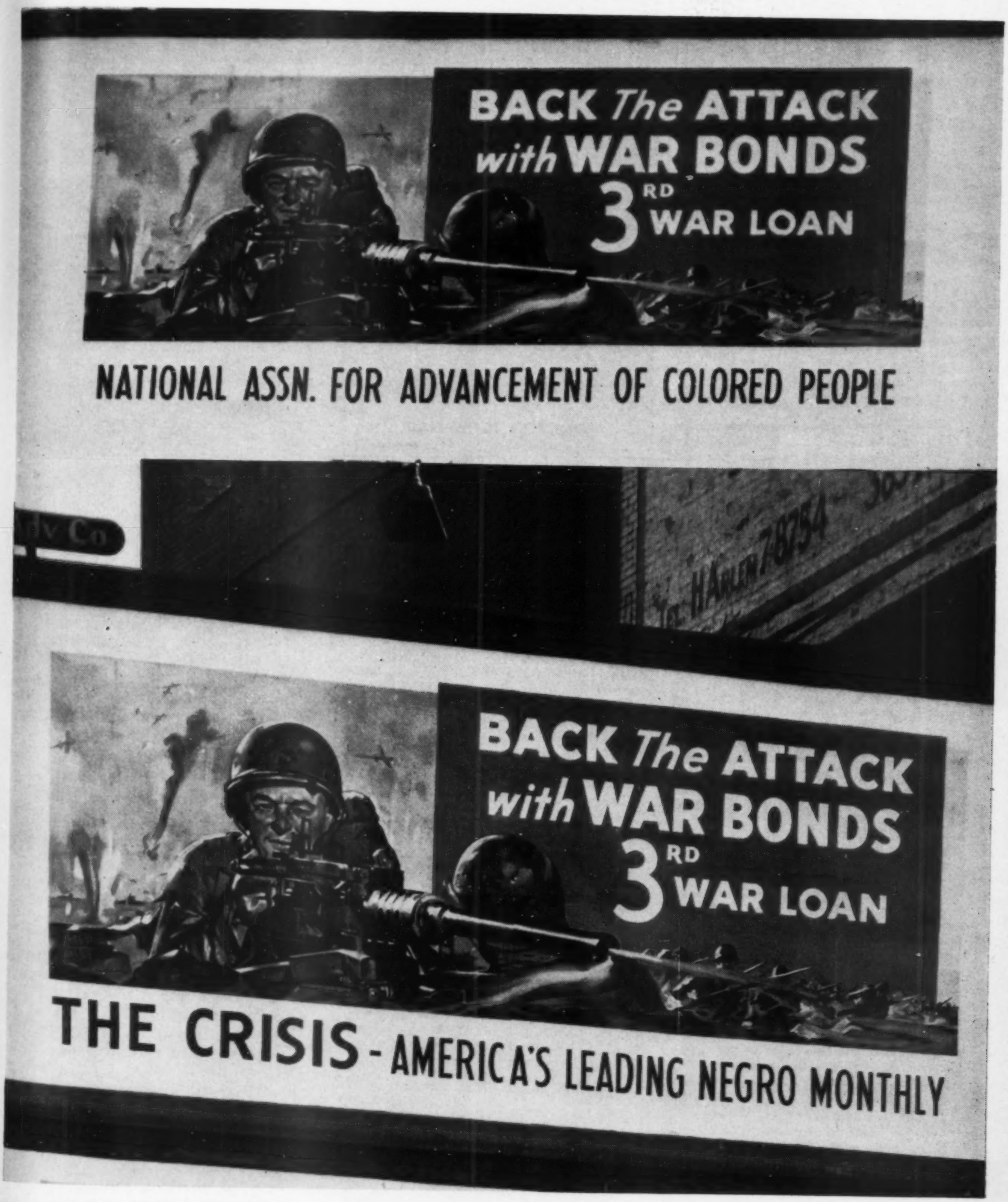
The Jersey branch criticized failure of the Jersey City Housing Board to keep Mayor Hague's promise to allow colored families to occupy apartments in Lafayette Gardens as vacancies occur. Further dissatisfaction was expressed over exclusion of white families from the Booker T. Washington housing project as well as against the judicial system which bars colored property owners from serving on grand juries. The three protests were registered at a meeting held at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion church.

Rev. R. O. C. King was guest speaker at the regular monthly meeting of the Bridgetown branch in September.

"The Contributions of Minorities to Democracy" was the topic of a panel held recently by the Trenton branch in the Montgomery Street Branch of the Y. W. C. A. Speakers were Dr. Helen L. Shaw, assistant professor of history at the State Teachers College; Prosecutor Walter D. Cougle of Mercer County; and Hilmar L. Jensen, executive secretary of the Community Branch, Y. M. C. A.

(*Continued on page* 342)

NAACP and The Crisis Support Third War Loan


BACK *The* ATTACK
with WAR BONDS
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BACK *The* ATTACK
with WAR BONDS
3RD WAR LOAN
THE CRISIS - AMERICA'S LEADING NEGRO MONTHLY

Morgan Smith

During the Third War Loan campaign in September, business firms and organizations were asked to sponsor billboard posters in their areas. The NAACP and The Crisis sponsored five billboards each in the Greater New York area; including Westchester county and Stamford, Conn., as well as New York City. One billboard of The Crisis appeared near Hillburn, N. Y., scene of the Jim Crow school fight.

Current racial disturbances, their possible causes, and measures to discourage them furnished the topic for discussion at a recent meeting of the Paterson branch. Juvenile delinquency was also discussed as well as the Branch's opposition to the proposed curfew law. Mrs. Fannie H. Curtis, president, presided.

NEW YORK: The first fall meeting of the Peekskill branch to discuss plans for the 1943-44 activities was held in September at the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church.

The Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Morningside Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York City, spoke at a membership meeting of the Port Chester branch.

Rev. Fred B. Ford was guest speaker at a recent meeting of the New Rochelle branch.

The quarterly meeting of the New York State Conference of the NAACP was held for two days in Troy. Delegates were welcomed by Mrs. Joseph Johnson of the Troy branch, while Mayor Frank J. Hogan presented greetings from the city. Approximately 30 delegates from the various branches of the Association attended the conference. James E. Allen, president of the State Conference, delivered the principal address on the topic, "A Postwar World." "Postwar planning is now in the making," said Mr. Allen. And he urged young people to prepare themselves for a part in that world and to avail themselves of the opportunity to study in the mechanical field which, he feels, will dominate the machine age of the future. "In the midst of this," he continued, "we must fight for justice, opportunity and equality. By fighting, I mean working hard for the things we deem essential. In the meantime, we must keep our record clean so that it will be of assistance to us in the days ahead." Mr. Allen also urged that Negroes flood the courts with complaints of any violations of the civil rights law in the state. The Conference went on record in support of the FEPC-Act and the anti-poll tax bill before the Senate. Resolutions were adopted urging full observance of the New York State education law in the fight against the segregation of children at the Hillburn School; the full integration of Negroes in the armed forces; expansion of housing projects and elimination of slums in cities of the state; and a determination to press court action in cases involving civil rights of Negroes. Mrs. Mercedes Gilbert spoke on "The Song of the Negro" and the Junior Choirs of the Seventh Avenue Methodist Church and the Bethel Baptist Church sang several selections during the meeting. Frank Jenkins is president of the Troy branch; other officers are Mrs. Johnson, vice-president, and Grispin Hall, secretary. Conference committee heads were William Gibson, place; Mrs. Leonard Hayes, housing; Mrs. Johnson, publicity; and Mrs. Maude King and Mrs. Porter Kirkwood, entertainment.

NORTH CAROLINA: The executive committee of the Raleigh branch held its regular meeting at the First Baptist Church in September.

Leaders of the Charlotte branch claim a membership of some 500 out of the 35,000 Negroes in the city, and this membership includes some 40 whites. Seven ultimate objectives are listed by the Charlotte branch:

1. Technical high school for Negroes to eliminate the blind alley in Negro education.
2. Better housing conditions and the elimination of slum areas.
3. Better recreational facilities.
4. More community centers.
5. Better jobs and higher wages for Negroes with employment on a merit instead of a color basis.
6. Membership on future study groups for City problems as policymakers, not honorary members.
7. Elimination of outward shows of racial differences by removal of "racial" signs in busses, etc.

USE NAACP XMAS SEALS ON ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES YOU MAIL

Seasons greetings
n.a.a.c.p.

ONLY $1.00 for 100

OHIO: Clarence L. Sharpe, president of the Cleveland branch, has been appointed by Mayor Frank J. Lausche as a member of a recently formed committee on democratic practices. The committee has 35 members and its object is through educational programs to eliminate "discrimination and intolerance and to develop a spirit that will insure a healthy and united effort in the solution of our economic and civic problems."

The Dayton branch has begun a financial campaign to open an office and employ a full-time executive secretary. The program was announced by T. P. Turner, president of the Executive Committee. The local branch has asked the WMC through resolution to conduct a survey of the Dayton-Springfield labor market area to determine available skilled and potentially skilled Negro manpower.

President Theodore M. Berry of the Cincinnati branch, after a probe, declared reports of a "pushing club" organized among Negro women to jostle white women in department stores and other public places "as unfounded rumors only."

OREGON: Walter White addressed the Portland branch at a public meeting October 14. According to Rev. J. James Clow, president of the Portland branch, the FEPC order for the Kaiser yards and the IBB union to reinstate all Negroes discharged has been ignored.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

When sending in change of address be sure to give both the old and the new address. Three weeks notice is required for a change of address.

PENNSYLVANIA: The Johnstown branch has affiliated itself with the Council of Social Agencies.

Duke Ellington gave a concert in the Academy of Music in September for the benefit of the Philadelphia branch.

The West Chester branch held an interracial mass meeting in September as a means of focusing the attention of the West Chester Negro on the means and methods of proper voting. Guest speakers were Miss Carolyn Davenport of the Philadelphia branch and Herbert C. Nelson of Ardmore.

TENNESSEE: M. W. Day, chairman of the executive committee of the Nashville branch was selected to head the colored division of the Community and War Chest campaign. Mr. Day is president of the Negro Board of Trade and prominent in local civic and community affairs.

VIRGINIA: After a reorganization of the Portsmouth branch, the following officers were elected: A. D. Wheeler, local insurance man, president; Clarence T. Young, business and fraternal man, vice-president; Lee F. Rodgers, journalist, secretary; J. H. Green, retired Navy man, treasurer; and Mrs. Carrie Pope, chaplain.

WEST VIRGINIA: The regular monthly meeting of the Beckley branch was held in the Hilltop Baptist Church September 26. Music was furnished by the Greenville Junior Choir under the direction of Miss Kathleen Ellis.

The golden jubilee anniversary of the Charleston branch was celebrated October 11. Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., of the Abyssinian Baptist Church of New York, was the principal speaker. The Charleston branch was organized in July 1918 by Rev. Mordecai Johnson, then pastor of the First Baptist Church, now president of Howard University. Rev. Johnson was president of the branch from 1918 to 1921, and was followed by T. G. Nutter who is still president. J. F. J. Clark was chairman of the committee on arrangements.

WISCONSIN: Atty. James Dorsey, president of the Milwaukee branch, was principal speaker at a meeting of the Madison branch held in September. Hilton Hanna, president of the Madison branch, was featured in the "The Profile" of the September 26 issue of the Wisconsin State Journal.

The Blessed

Oh who am I
That I should stand alone
Beneath a windswept sky
And know it for my own?
Oh who am I that my two hands
May pluck and hold
This leaf that has not finished turning
From its Summer green to Autumn gold?
And white, white snowflakes,
Like a thousand tiny birds seeking shelter, fly
Against my face, caressing me.
Oh who am I
That I should know such ecstasy?
This warm, brown earth is mine?
That I may lay my ear
Against its friendly breast
And waiting hear
The pulse of life beneath the sod.
Oh who am I to be so much
Beloved by God?

—WILLENE MILLER

Book Review

MONGREL AMERICA

***AMERICAN COUNTERPOINT*. By Alexander Alland. With an Introduction by Pearl S. Buck. New York: The John Day Co., 1943. 158 pp. $3.00.**

This is a book of photographs of the many diverse national and racial types which make America. We should study carefully their faces and their features, for they are all American despite their diversity of racial and national origin. There are English Americans, Swedish Americans, Japanese Americans, Gypsy Americans, Negro Americans, Haitian Americans, Albanian Americans, and so on through the ethnic gamut that is America. In these pictures we see them at work, at play, in the intimate privacy of their homes, and at worship; and they are all sympathically treated. One popular fallacy which these pictures explode is the belief that you can tell a man's national or racial origin by the way he looks. These pictures prove that you cannot. Albanian Americans could easily be mistaken for Ukrainian Americans, German Americans for French Americans, Latvian Americans for Hungarian Americans, Filipino Americans for Japanese Americans, and Puerto Rican Americans for Negro Americans. Thoroughly Americanized, you cannot identify their national origins, except when dressed in their national costumes, by the way they look.

Two commentaries are given on these series of pictures: one by Miss Pearl S. Buck in her introduction, "Land of the Noble Free," and the other by the author in "Impressions and Reflections." Miss Buck points out that all Americans came originally from somewhere else—even the so-called Indians; and that with the exception of the Negro they all came in search of freedom. "Slavery denied America, it held America back, and its evil effects in prejudices and discriminations are still holding America back. . . . And today who can travel in the South even superficially without seeing that the white people there still have no freedom because they will not give freedom to the Negroes?"

"America is not a melting pot," asserts Miss Buck; and she is right. "It never was a melting pot nor will it ever be. It has been futile to try to weld us into a people of one mold. No, America is a country, the only country, where, if it is to be America, men and women, believing in freedom, can live together in the common determination to let differences exist, to cherish differences and benefit from them, because only when differences can exist without persecution can there be real freedom."

"Impressions and Reflections" sketches the author's life in Russia and Turkey, his early years in America, and then concludes with the genesis of *Counterpoint* and technical data on the photographs.

J. W. Ivy

Elegy
(For Ruby Elzy)

Sensing the sudden vacancy,
An emptiness no song can fill,
The mind revives remembered song—
Knowing her voice is still.

—Henry Dalton

Wins Barnard Scholarship

Morgan Smith

Miss Charlotte A. Hanley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Hanley of 729 E. 218 St., New York, N. Y., who was awarded a coveted scholarship at select Barnard college, Columbia university, beginning with the September, 1943, term, as the result of a competitive examination.

Celebrate Third Anniversary

The Children's Aid Society's Harlem Boys' Club celebrated its third anniversary in October by opening its doors still wider to the community. Hundreds of new boys and girls have poured in to take the places of over 200 boys now in the service.

Haitian President Visitor

President Elie Lescot of Haiti was guest of the State Department at the Carlton Hotel, Washington, D. C., in October.

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS
PROTECT YOUR HOME FROM
TUBERCULOSIS

Written from inside Black America

New World A-Coming

A new Life-in-America prize book

BY ROI OTTLEY

What the reviewers say:

"He writes a vigorous prose, mingling history, humor, irony, drama and sober reflection in a work that explains the wholly reasonable demands of the Negro as no other book does . . . Should have the widest possible reading. The Negro today is on the march. Mr. Ottley tells us both how and why." — *John Chamberlain, New York Times.*

"A fine book, searching, temperate, and wise." — *New Yorker.*

"A shrewd, lively and often surprising interpretation of the present state of mind of Negro America." — *Lewis Gannett, N. Y. Herald Tribune.*

"Roi Ottley is a Negro, a highly articulate and intelligent one. Into his book he packs a wealth of facts, historical, economic and social, which tells a story America cannot afford to ignore. He writes with a directness that holds an implicit challenge to the world of tomorrow." — *N. Y. Herald Tribune Books.*

"A truly remarkable book, rich in scholarship and human sympathy . . . One of the most important books of our time." — *Chicago News.* $3.00

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

A Long War

(*Continued from page 329*)

ing in mechanics, engineering, radio and clerical pursuits which millions of Negroes would not have received otherwise, and which they will not forget. As the war progresses this training will expand. Since modern war requires literate workers and fighters, we may expect to find few illiterate Negroes at the end of a long struggle.

This important lesson that given training and opportunity Negroes can do anything white people can do, and sometimes better, will not be lost upon the colored brethren. It will bring about a profound change in their psychology which will make them more unwilling than ever to accept a status of secondary citizenship. And to a large extent our progress in the past has been determined by what we were willing to accept. The interracial relations forced by a long war are also going to bring about a vastly increased respect and appreciation for ingenuity, skill, labor and courage regardless of an individual's color or previous social stratum. Old concepts and inhibitions are certain to be weakened the longer these wartime relations are extended.

State Capitalism Predicted

The last war sounded the death knell of sectionalism and gave birth to national unity among white people. This war, if sufficiently prolonged, will sound the death knell of racialism and its vicious by-products, or will so weaken it that the vestigial remnants will soon be eliminated in the vast upsurge of post-war reconstruction and the inevitable preparation for World War III. Much of the gloom about the future of Negroes in the era of peace is predicated on the experience of the last war and the unwarranted assumption that once again we will go "Back to Normalcy" when the flags are furled. It ignores the great probability that we are in for a long period of State Capitalism and all the regimentation that must accompany a planned economy. Rude people call this Fascism: a State which is administered for the owning class as a class rather than owners as individuals or cliques controlling opposing cartels. The alternative is State Socialism: i.e., a national economy owned and controlled by the organized and revolutionary workers of hand and brain, and administered by politicians and technicians serving them. It is more likely that State Capitalism will be our future society (at least for a time) because Capital is still led more intelligently than Labor in America and, moreover, controls the instruments of state power.

Whether Fascist or Socialist, such a planned economy is imperatively needed if the nation is to survive as a Power. There will be only three or four great Powers in the post-war world, and as soon as they recover from the shock of a long conflict, they will gird themselves for the final battle for the world. America will have to be a strong totally organized State from Point Barrow to Cape Horn and from Australia to the Azores in order to withstand the inevitable attacks from the overcrowded Afruasian land mass.

In the Western Hemisphere there are only 273,110,000 people, half of them colored and half white, to withstand the 1,860,000,000 hungry people of the Eastern Hemisphere totally organized under two or three dictators. For regardless of the outcome of the struggle now going on, the basic Afrusian problem of over-population and declining land fertility will remain. While the American hemisphere of 14,800,000 square miles allows an average of .05 square miles to each inhabitant, the Afruasian land mass totals 32,250,000 square miles but allows only an average of .017 square miles per inhabitant. Like the periodic rushes of armies of lemmings from Lapland into the sea because they can no longer support themselves, so the malnourished millions of the Old World must yearn to break out of their outworn land and invade the more fertile and less thickly populated Americas. Africa with its already large population, large uninhabitable areas and growing aridity cannot suffice.

Security vs. Color Line

The American Empire will need every available inhabitant, regardless of color, to help defend it from this threat. It is out-numbered in population more than six to one. Under the circumstances it would be suicidal to attempt to perpetuate the color line and thus invite disunity in the face of an impending planetary crisis. It is unlikely that the United States will choose suicide rather than social equality, no matter what the diehards may think. Some understanding of hard geopolitical facts has seeped into the Washington mentality and already it is planned to maintain a huge post-war armed force, while the Latin American puppet states are being drawn into the U. S. orbit, under the camouflage of Good Neighbor Policy, to supply strategic raw materials and native industries are built up with Lend-Lease and Export-Import funds. The longer this war lasts the stronger will this hemisphere organization become. The color line and jim crowism will not be permitted to interfere with this larger global strategy.

If the war should end now through a negotiated peace or the sudden collapse of the Axis enemies, it would not have lasted long enough to have effected the economic, social and psychological changes necessary to the elimination of the color line in this country. We would not exactly be back to 1918-19, but the sudden interruption of the process of education-through-experience would find both colored and white citizens insufficiently changed to abandon the old racialistic totems and taboos. But even then the sobering effect of having just missed defeat because of complacence and racial arrogance, coupled with the fear of possible revolution if the problems of reconstruction are not solved satisfactorily, will push racial considerations farther into the background. America will need the Negro as never before and doubtless will act accordingly even if the war ends tomorrow. But let the struggle last for many years and there will be interracially little resemblance left to the United States of December 7, 1941.

Editorials

(*Continued from page 327*)

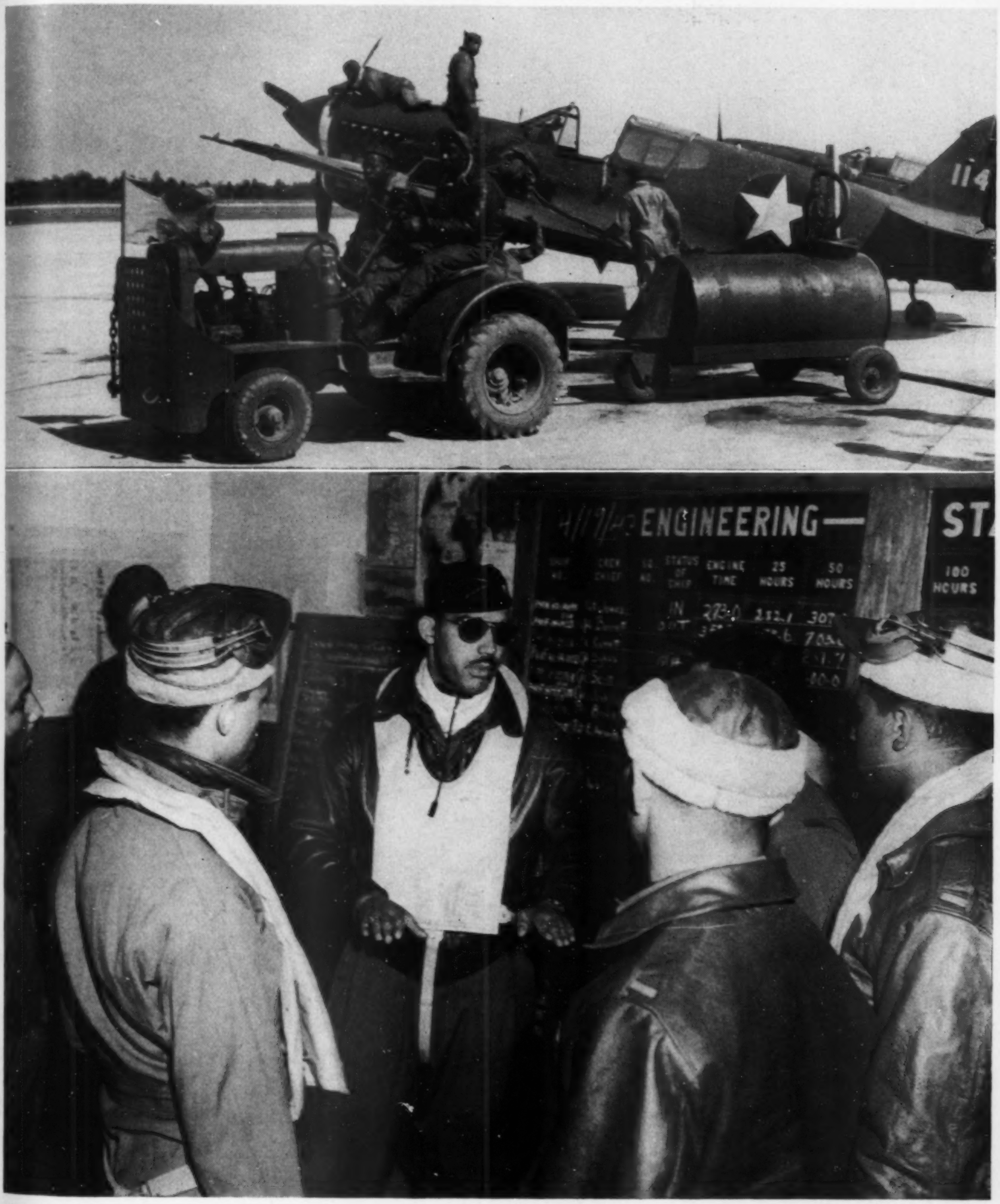
tucked away a scant hour from Manhattan. It maintained the last and only "Negro" school in the state. Its white people patronized the little colony of Negroes in the best ante-bellum tradition. They were "kind" to them. They "gave" them work. They "let" them live in a hollow on the other side of the highway. Years ago they "set up" the Negro Brook school, a two-room shack, and later added two more rooms, the whole with outside toilets.

But the Hillburn Negroes of 1943 are not the Negroes of 1913, or of 1903. They knew that the world had changed and they were tired of living in the past. So they announced they would not send their children to the dilapidated Brook school. The result, after an interval in skirmishing, was that the school was ordered closed. By their resolution, the Negro parents had brought their village up-to-date, cleansed it, and set it in the stream of 1943 thought.

But Hillburn whites don't want to be cleansed. They don't care about democracy. They don't know that millions of men are fighting and dying for the simple and precious principle fought for by the Hillburn Negroes.

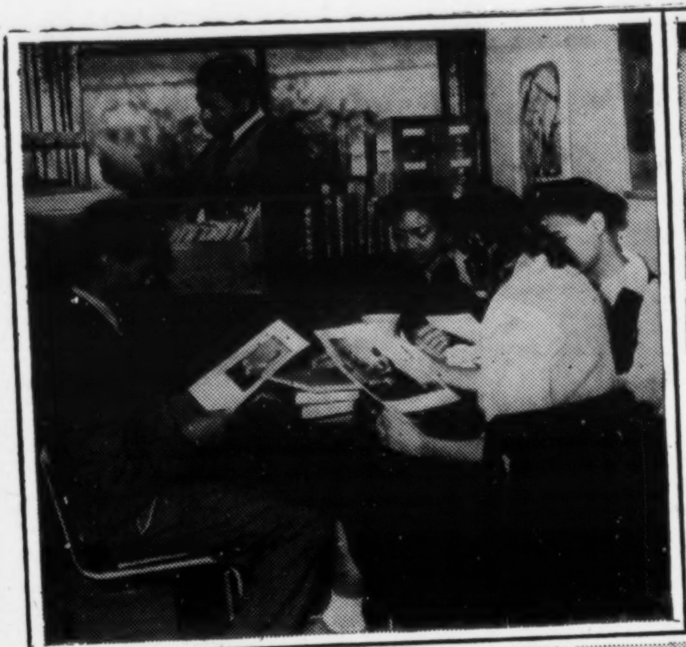
So, on the day when the Negro pupils were to enter the Main school, the white pupils stayed away. Their parents had been "organized" and persuaded to enroll them in nearby private schools. Whereas the town's Negroes brought glory to the spot, the town's whites have brought shame.

Our Fliers Train in Michigan


114
ENGINEERING—
ST
STATUS OF SHIP
ENGINE TIME
25 HOURS
50 HOURS
100 HOURS

U. S. Army Photo

Cpl. Robert Nesbitt, Corona, L. I., N. Y., and Cpl. George Williams, South Ozone Park, N. Y., (left to right) drive a tractor at the Oscoda, Mich., air base. Bottom: Lt. George L. Knox, Indianapolis, Ind., gives a pre-flight advice, as flight leader, to his men of the 332nd Fighter group, Oscoda air base.



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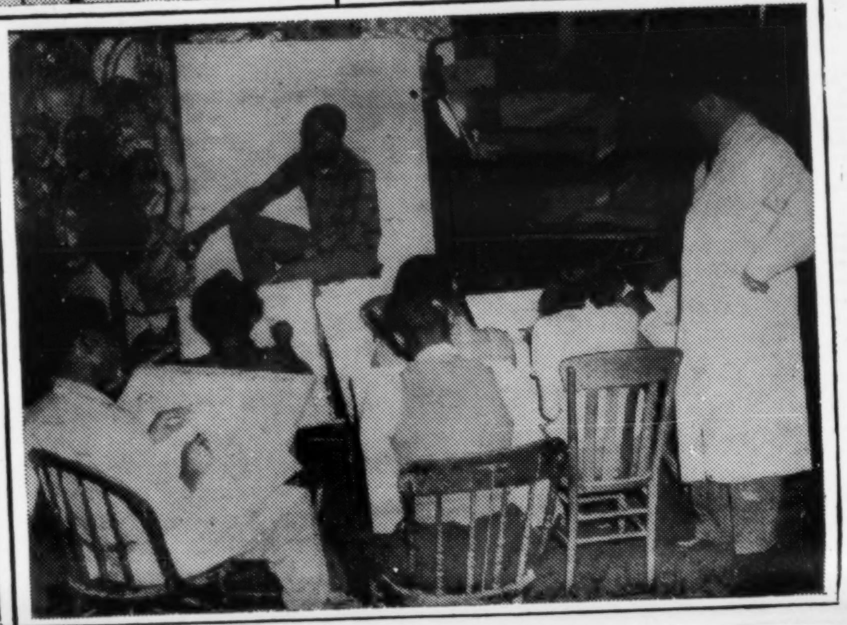

Bagnall

(Continued from page 334)

great loss in the passing of this great leader, writer, orator, fighter, and cleric who died as he had prayed, to die "before I outlive my usefulness to my fellowmen." His sermon the Sunday prior to his death had for its subject: "Lord, Let Me Die, For I Am No Better Than My Fathers." He used to say that he had tried to preach civilized Christianity to Man. The new edifice stands as a monument to his efforts.

←

An exhibition of YOUNG NEGRO ART: the work of Students at Hampton Institute, is being shown at the Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53 St., New York, from October 6 through November 28. The Art Center of Hampton Institute is headed by Dr. Viktor Lowenfeld, distinguished Viennese psychologist and artist. Here are photographs of some of the art students at Hampton.

1. For research in the history of art, students consult the George P. Phenix reference collection, the gift of Miss Julia Wohlfarth.
2. William Bland of Hampton, a tailoring student, makes the preliminary sketch for a panel showing an episode of Negro history.
3. Problems of the colored worker are the subject of a mural by Miss Geraldine Prillerman, art major, of New York City.
4. In *Dying Soldier,* John T. Biggers of Gastonia, N. C., formerly a student of plumbing, depicts in oils his striking conception of a mortally wounded Negro fighter in World War II. Twelve works by Mr. Biggers are in the present exhibition.
5. A drawing class sketches from life, with Dr. Lowenfeld standing at the extreme right.—All photos by Randall, Hampton Institute.

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Politicians Win

(Continued from page 333)

wired asking that the bill be passed without amendment.

Population Proportion Guaranteed

Walter White pointed out that under Section 13, if one-third of the population of a state was Negro, one-third of the Federal money would be allocated, under terms of the bill, to Negro education in that state. Under Section 6, no state could reduce the amount of money paid out of its own treasury for Negro education to less than that expended for the fiscal year ended in 1942. Thus, a state receiving this new Federal money could not cut off whatever state money it is now spending for Negro education and let the new Federal funds bear the whole burden of Negro education within the state.

Most southern senators were for the bill as drawn, without amendments. Senator Lister Hill of Alabama was cosponsor of the bill. The southerners did not raise debate, even, when Senator Barbour proposed his "no discrimination" clause relating to Federal funds only.

But when Senator Langer went farther than the Barbour amendment and proposed that the Federal government regulate state school funds, the final blow to the bill was delivered.

"Millions of Negro children in the South and thousands of Negro teachers will suffer because of this political trickery," said an NAACP statement. "The men who killed this bill are hiding behind the pretense that they were fighting for Negroes and against discrimination. There were powerful forces against this bill, but they would have been defeated. They knew that when debate opened so they dragged out the race issue, which was the only move that could stave off defeat. The politicians have won and the Negro and white children and teachers of the South have lost."—R. W.

Washington Cabs Discriminate

Complaints of discrimination against colored people in the use of taxicabs at the Union Station in Washington, D. C., have ben referred to the subcommittee on transportation of the Citizens' Committee on race relations. Frequent complaints have been made to the committee that colored people are often forbidden taxicabs at the Union Station.

★ BUY WAR BONDS ★

The Month

WAR: Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant to Service Director Major General Lewis B. Hershey, promoted from Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel.

A total of 190 Negro medical, dental, and veterinary officers have received diplomas from the National Training Center. This is the Army's only military school for training Medical Department officers for field duty.

George C. Fields, for four years President Roosevelt's valet, graduated from the Navy's Service Schools at the Great Lakes as honor man of his class.

The new football stadium near the 92nd Division Headquarters at Fort Huachuca will be named after the late First Sergeant Andrew J. Wells who served in the Army for more than twenty-five years.

The Atlantic Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Ga., purchased more than a half-million dollars in Third War Loan Bonds.

Major Harriet M. West, the only Negro to hold this rank in the WAC, has been transferred to the First WAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, for temporary duty.

SS Robert L. Vann, a Liberty ship named after the prominent Pittsburgh publisher and lawyer, launched October 10 at South Portland, Maine.

Sgt. Alton I. Levy of the 420th Training Group, 41st Wing, has been tried before a special court-martial for violation of the 96th Article of War. The real charge against Sgt. Levy was crusading for better treatment of Negro soldiers stationed at his camp.

LABOR: Mgr. Francis J. Haas resigned as chairman of FEPC to take up new duties as Bishop of Grand Rapids.

Recent FEPC hearings of charges lodged against 23 railroads and 14 labor unions revealed discrimination against Negro and non-white workers. Such discrimination is effected through agreements between the railroads and the labor unions.

The United Transport Service Employees of America, a CIO affiliate, secured $125,000 "wage hike" for Pullman laundry workers.

Recent reports show that there are 8,768 Jamaican farm workers in the country. WFA officials report that between July 1 and September 1 the islanders sent home a total of approximately $440,000.

COLOR LINE: A Federal Grand Jury of Mobile, Ala., returned an indictment of slavery and peonage against O'Neal Bodifor and Ralph McGaugh of Fort Deposit, Ala., for holding Luther Carter, Negro farm hand, "in involuntary servitude."

Sam Buckhannon, who spent 14 years on a Georgia chain gang for theft of a package of cigarettes when he was 15, granted freedom in extradition proceedings in Trenton, N. J.

Governor Charles Edison named Hilmar L. Jensen as first Negro member of the New Jersey War Records Commission. Mr. Jensen is Executive Secretary of the Community Branch of the Trenton Y. M. C. A.

ANTILLES: His Excellency, Elie Lescot, President of Haiti, visited in the United States during the month of October. M. Lescot served from 1937 to 1941 as Haitian Minister to the United States.

—James W. Ivy

Blitz Orphan Adopted

Edwin, a nine-year-old Negro blitz orphan recently adopted in England by a company of Negro troops, is now an honorary sergeant in the United States Army. Edwin met his "foster parents" for the first time on a special trip to a North Midlands camp, and received his rank in a colorful ceremony staged by the American Red Cross and the Negro soldiers who are pledged to support him for the next five years.

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Of *The Crisis* published *monthly* at *New York, N. Y.* for *Oct. 1, 1943.*

STATE OF *New York* }
} SS.
COUNTY OF *New York* }

Before me, a *notary* in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared *Roy Wilkins,* who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the *editor* of *The Crisis* and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

Publisher: *The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc.,* 69 Fifth Avenue,

Editor: *Roy Wilkins,* 69 Fifth Avenue.

Managing Editor: *Roy Wilkins,* 69 Fifth Avenue.

Business Manager: *George S. Schuyler,* 69 Fifth Avenue.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., 69 Fifth Avenue.

Dr. Louis T. Wright, President.

Mrs. E. R. Alexander, Treasurer.

All stock owned by The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) *None.*

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for which such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is .... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Roy Wilkins, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1943.

Samuel Schneider, Notary Public.

(My commission expires *March 30, 1944.*)

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1557 7th Street, Oakland
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Louis L. Redding
1002 French St., Wilmington
Telephone: 3-1924

ILLINOIS
Ellis & Westbrooks
3000 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.
Telephone Cal-4968-9

KANSAS
John Q. Sayers
P. O. Box 186, Hill City
Telephone: 1

MICHIGAN
Floyd H. Skinner
Michigan at Monroe Avenue, Grand Rapids
Telephone: 8-9042

NEW JERSEY
J. Mercer Burrell
23 Howard Street, Newark
Telephone: Ma 3-4709

OHIO
Harry E. Davis
202-6 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland
Telephone: MA-1320

Chester K. Gillespie
416 Hickox Bldg., Cleveland
Telephone: Cherry 1835

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114 1-2 Court Street, Muskogee
Telephone: 836

PENNSYLVANIA
Raymond Pace Alexander
40 S. Nineteenth St., Philadelphia
Telephone: Rittenhouse 9960

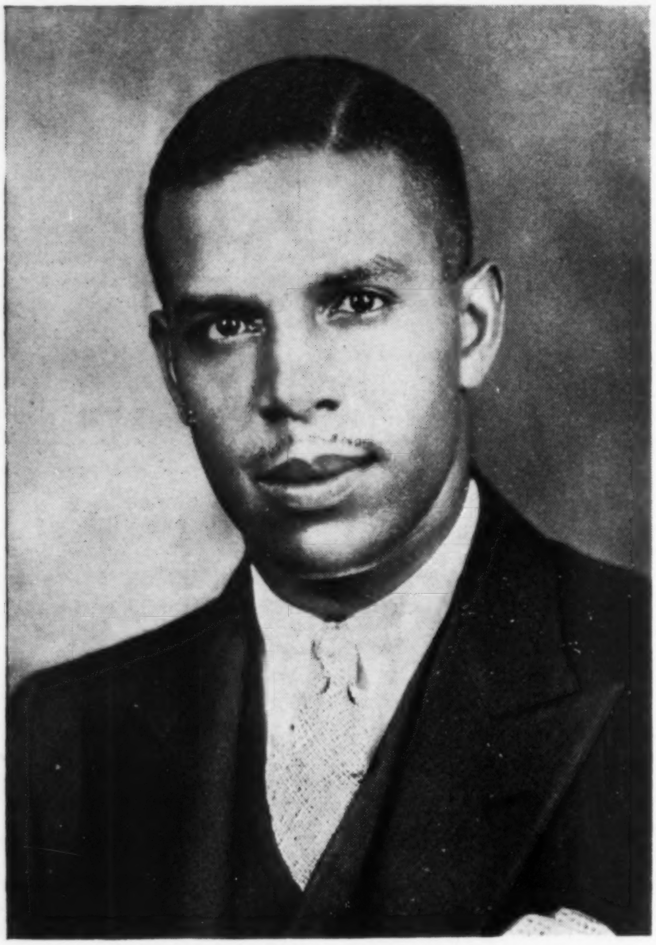
Sadie T. Mossell Alexander
40 S. Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia
Telephone: Rittenhouse 9960

Theodore Spaulding
425 South Broad St., Philadelphia
Telephone: Pennypacker 4834

Fitzhugh Lee Styles
2200 West Columbia Ave., Philadelphia
Telephone: Stevenson 6182

VIRGINIA
Martin A. Martin
Southern Aid Building, Danville
Telephone: 2475

New Tennessee State President



Dr. Walter S. Davis

The Storm

Troubled waves
Beat their salty fists
Along the shore . . .
While
Foaming at the mouth,
The big blue monster grumbles
And spits
Into the face
Of a trembling city!

—Herbert Eli Dickson

Refused Coffee

After being jim crowed in a Greyhound bus all the way from his camp in Virginia, Sgt. Samuel O. Netter ran into further discrimination when he asked for a cup of coffee in the Greyhound station restaurant in Washington, D. C.

College and School News

(Continued from page 325)

With an enrollment of 221 students, Morehouse College shows a 50 per cent drop from the 415 registered last week.

After a year of advanced study at Cornell U., Dr. Edward A. Jones has returned to his position as chairman of the department of romance languages. Dr. Nathaniel P. Tillman has returned from a year of advanced study at Princeton, W. Va.

Lincoln University (Mo.) began its 78th year on September 21. Dr. O. Anderson Fuller now heads the department of music, succeeding Miss Marie H. Ford, who will continue to teach piano. Mrs. Thelma Berlack Boozer, assistant professor of journalism, has been reappointed acting director of the school. Dr. L. Stanley Daigle is now part-time university physician. Mrs. Myrtle C. Bowen, cafeteria manager, is now part-time instructor in home economics. Miss C. C. Young of Chicago has been appointed assistant professor of journalism; Miss Theo Nix of Kansas City, Mo., is a new instructor in journalism; Alan T. Busby of Worcester, Mass., is new assistant professor of animal husbandry and dairying; Miss LeRosa Hampton of Ocala, Fla., is recreational director in student residence halls; Miss Georgine Mason of Des Moines, Iowa, is part-time instructor in recreational crafts; Clifford Lampkins and Sherman Logan have been appointed custodians in the department of maintenance. Among the 1943 graduates appointed to the staff are Miss Elsie Harold, clerk in the office of the department of agriculture; Miss Ruby Smalls, clerk in the laboratory high school office, and Miss Bertha Mae Lindsey, assistant hostess in women's residence halls.

At the summer session of the University of Wisconsin during the week of July 21, Dr. Lorenzo D. Turner, head of the English department at Fisk University, gave a series of lectures on African cultural survivals in the United States and Brazil. In his study of this subject for the past 13 years, Dr. Turner has made researches in England, Scotland, France, Brazil, and the West Indies.

Knoxville College began its 69th fall term on September 24. New instructors are Miss E. E. Baskerville (chemistry); Miss Annette Pinkston (English); Dr. J. A. Bond (Prof. of Education and Psychology); Mrs. J. A. Bond (director, homemaking department); Miss Curtise Simpson, secretary to the Dean; Miss Mabel Weir (dietition), and Dr. D. K. Cherry, formerly professor of education and psychology, to Dean.

Miss Rita E. Miller, chairman, division of nursing at Dillard University, has been appointed part-time consultant to the division of nurse education, U. S. Public Health Service.

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"We reprint below a portion of an excellent editorial from the spring issue of SOUTH TODAY. It is recommended to our readers that they . . . read the entire editorial, as well as a splendid poem, *Portrait of the Deep South Speaking to Negroes on Morale. . . .*

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